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| INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD | TIME TABLE |
|--|---|
| JEFFERBONVILLE RAILEGA | AD. |
| Trains Leave. 8.20 A. M | Trains arrive 3 35 A. M 8:15 P. M. |
| Trains Leave. 11:35 M Chicago Express, No. 4:15 P. M Mail 9:15 P. M Chicago Express, No. 1 | Trams Arrive 36 42 A M. |
| LAPATETTE RAILEGAD. | |
| Trains Leave. 10:00 A. M | 10:20 A. M. |
| TERRE HAUTE KAULROAD | |
| 9:40 A. M | 10:22 A. M. |
| INDIANAPOLISAND GINCINNATIR. | AILNOAD. |
| Trains Leave. 5.05 A. M | Trains Arrive 9:30 A. M 5:00 P. M |
| INDIANA CENTRAL BAILWA | 17. |
| Trains Leave. 5:60 A. M | 8:35 Р. М. |
| *KLLEFONTAINE BAILEGA | D. |
| Trains Leave. 4:00 A. M | 12:00 Noon. |
| INDIANAPOLIS AND MADISON RAI | IL NOAD |
| Vrains Leave. | Trains Arrive |

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

BH SHEET SHEET

| New York Intonga Dine. |
|--|
| Leave Cleveland at 9.50"A M and 9.10 "MT |
| Arrive Leavittsburg 11.30 A m and 10.54 P M |
| Mendville at 1.45 P M and 12.50 A M |
| Corry at 3.30 F N and 228 A M |
| Salamanca at 5.30 r m and 4.50 A M |
| New York at |
| RETURNING. |
| Arrive Cleveland at |
| Main Line. |
| Eastward-Leave Akron (Mail) at 6.50 A M |
| Arrive Meadville (Mail) at 12.10 P M |
| Arr ve Salamanca (Mail) at 7.30 * M |
| Westward-Leave Salmanca (Mail) at 5.00 A × |
| Arrive Meadville (Mail) at 10.05 A M |
| Arrive Akron (Mail) at 3.5 F x |
| and the state of t |

Arrive Mansh id (Accom.) at 4.50 P M Franklin Branch. Leave Meadville at. Leave Cleveland at Arrive Young town at .. Leave Young town at 6.45 a m and 1 45 P m H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendant,

1864. SUMMER 1864. A HE AS A N 63 BO WH BON'II' Great Central Rail Way Line.

(Indianapolis and Columbus.) ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 30th, TRAINS will run as follows, Sundays excepted: Leave Indianapolis: Night Express (via Dayton) at 9:20 A.M... Day Express (via Piqua) at..... 8:35 P. M. Columbus Accommodation (via Piqua) at 1:50 P. M.

Express trains of this line make the following connec-R. R. for Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, New York and With Central Obio R. R. for Newark, Zanesville,

delphia and New York. With Pittsburg, Columbus and Cincinnati B. R. for Stenbenville, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

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DAILY STATE SENTINEL.

VOLUME XII.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1864.

NUMBER 4.315.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS FOR 1864.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE; in answer to Gov. O. P. This is a masterly and complete refutation of the misstatements and false reasoning contained in Gov. dorton's speech, and should be placed in the hands of

ACTS FOR THE PEOPLE, in German, Price \$3 90 per 100.

large and closely printed pages. Price, \$3 per hundred.

THE PRESENT CONDITION AND FUTURE PROS-PECTS OF THE COUNTRY. Speech of Hen. D. W. the United States, March 5, 1864. "The multitude in This is pronounced to be one of the ablest and most most elaborate review of the present condition of the Union, and its future is foreshadowed from the experi-

JEN. McCLELLAN'S REPORT .- A Succinct and Con- as the courts existed to determine the constitu- State, in which is a provision that the Auditor secutive Summary of the entire Document-Original Scheme of the War-The General's Letters to the Pres-The Virginia, Peninsular, and Maryland Campaigns- | would enforce t. How the Army of the Potomac Fought, and how its Sacrifices were rewarded in Washington-Gen. McClel-lan's Tribute to his Soldiers. Sixteen pages. Price, \$2 per hundred.

Arrests declared Illegal-The Rights of the Citizen de

country an unanswerable exposition of the subject it discusses. Eight pages. Price, \$1 50 per hundred.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. A Lecture delivered before the Law Class of the North Western Christian been engrossed but not reported, 17 on second signature and sanction, and yet in his address University, in March, 1860, by Judge Perkins.

University, in March, 1860, by Judge Perkins.

This Lecture is intended to show the obligations of the calendar of the House to be acted upon be
of his Financial Secretary, he makes this stateslaves, and the rights guaranteed to the Slave States fore this military bill could be reached, and but ment:

UDITOR OF STATE'S REPORT. The General Remarks contained in the Report of Hon. Joseph Ristine, for the not have been reached ton, Esq., and J. Ristine. Eight pages. Price, \$1.50 speech at Greencastle, the Governor says;

Orders addressed to the undersigned, accompanied with | employed to defeat the bill ' the money, will receive prompt attention. In ordering direct the manner in which packages shall be sent-if sent by mail the postage must be prepaid.

ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, Indianapolis, Indiana

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS. IN REPLY TO GOV. MORTON, AT LAPORTE, AUG. 10.

REPORTED BY W. H. DRAPIER.

Gov. Morton in counseling you upon this occa- the Democrats should pass no bill, or joint State, and yet he went to the Auditor and Treas rowed: be done that is not becoming free American citi- had not prepared their appropriation bill. It was ask them. Now what does this mean? zens, who have come together to consult for the well known to Governor Morton that these mat . The Auditor and Treasurer of State, upon

In coming before you to-day, although my in their places. Morning Express, 8.20 A. M. Morning Express 11:00 A. M have just as much at stake in this great country defense upon the border.

country, as the sovereign power in whose hands | would not come home. its destinies are placed. And it is in this light ! In their propositions they submitted onedesire you to look upon our meeting to day. If the fitth-that there should be liberal appropri-CUMMER ARRANGEMENT-TWO THROUGH EX-Takes effect July 11, 1864.

9.55 A M and 7.57 P M Governor Morton insisted that the Republican passing the necessary laws

majority not being less than 10,000.

withdrew from their places, and left the Demo- responsibility of passing these laws crats with no power to carry on the wheels of But sgain, what followed the action of Gov untarily came forward and presented the money

the military bill that Governor Morton has spoken | ooks of 1858, 1859 and 1861 their condemna of had been engrossed for a third reading, and , ion in laws which I shall call your attention to . "Ordered, that the sum of \$10 000 be and the and here is that resolution: was left amongst the unfinished business on the The people of Indiana did not sustain Governor some is hereby appropriated from the Court . Resolved, That Cor ress has no power, under conduct that shall stop the mouth of the slan

officers from Colonel down.

tution of Indiana, what harm could it do as long they reorganized the treasury system of the tionality of the law? If it was unconstitutional, should draw and the Treasurer of State pay no dent, Secretary of War, and Military Commanders - it is not to be presumed that the State courts | warrant, unless there was funds in the Treasury

> nounced so is at an end. I wish to show you that | contains this provision: business before that body at that time? There and be imprisoned in the county prison not less but here is the response to the inquiry after it: stood before that bill, to be acted upon before it than one year." could be reached 82 House bills, 28 that had That law in 1861, received Governor Morton's

feated. What, then, was it that caused his credit also." friends to bolt? After they had remained sev- Now what did he do? He goes on to say: posed terms of settlement. That if the majority treasury for these objects would do so and so, they would come back and Now he says to you, that in the face of the

FELLOW CITIZENS: As you have already efats should pass no bill or joint resolution of a What higher compliment could be have paid to Governor by the County Auditor to notify him of heard from Gov. Morton, the object of our visit political character. Now, they demanded that these officers than he paid them right there? on this occasion is to discuss before you the poli before they would return to their seats in the The action which he says was endorsed tical issues that are involved in the present poli House, and pass these measures and take from by the Democratic party in 1858 was contical campaign in Indiana, I desire to unite with Governor Morton the terrible responsibility that demned by the legislative power of the sion, that you eac's consider the high and respon | resolution, of a political character, that is, that | urer of State, according to his own report, asksible position which you occupy this day as citi- they should do nothing displeasing to this mi | ing them to pay out that money in violation of zens of this great State, and that nothing shall nority. But it has been said that the Democrats law. I will read it again. He says he did not

name has been identified with the politics of In- In these appropriation bills, in addition to prodiana for nearly twenty years, it is the first time | viding for the interest upon the State debt, that ! I have stood before an audience in Laporte occupied so much of Gov. Morton's time, there county, to address them on political topics. And | was an appropriation for the Executive mansion, I am here under no ordinary circumstances. I for the State Prison, North and South, for the well understand the deep and heartfelt interest institution of the Deaf and Dumb, for the instithat throbs in the breast of this entire mass of tution of the Blind, for the institution of the Inpeople; and I know the causes that have called same, and for the Military Contingent Fund-for up that interest, and I simply ask of you, my the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, of how friends, for I hope I may call you such, who much? One hundred thousand dellars. One stand opposed to me in political opinion, to grant | hundred thousand dollars, for maintaining the this reasonable request, that you will believe I Indiana Legion, and to provide means for our

of ours as you have; and that I have as earnest | Why would not Republicans come up and LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILBOAD-CHANGE and ardent a desire for the general welfare of our pass all these measures? I might tell you Express Greencastle Junction going north..... 5.30 P M | common country as you have. Much as we may why, because it required that this \$100,000 should be expended under the direction of the Secretary Those who compose the party to which I be- of State, and not under the control of Governor long are not aliens in this country, that by some | Morton, and therefore his friends would have

you do this, I have no other favor to ask, except ations made, for the same purposes as the last session. To be expended by the Governor! Governor Morton has presented his views, cov- Now, there is nothing in the Consti ering, first the main features of his administra totion of the State that makes the Gov tion of the affairs of Indiana, and secondly, the ernor the purser of the State of In great national question that is at this time throb- diana. There is an administrative Government, bing the heart of every American citizen, growing by the Auditor and Treasurer of State, authorout of the difficulties caused by this war. I pro- ized by the Constitution, and until Governor political record. And I desire to say here that I up to that time that, these extraordinary expensive multiple of the government. That is what I did say, and which I repeat to day. Now here is his larger that the government of the government of the government. The political record of the government as to his political record. Personally he and I were required to give bond, and the Governor have long been friends-friends when we stood gives none. But the Governor says after the shoulder to shoulder in the Democratic coborts Legislature adjourned, he had to take one of of old, and we still remain friends, although he three courses; first, to call an extra session; sechas separated himself from me and my house- ond, to turn out the inmates of the asviums; and hold politically. [Laughter.] I shall deal with third, to procure money. He said he decided Eastward—Leave Galion (Accom.) at...... 8.20 A M his political record freely, and discuss it in the not to call an extra session of the Legislature. Arrive Abren (Accom.) at 430 r m spirit which is becoming in one who desires to He very correctly says that power vested in the Westward-Leave Akron (Accom.) at 10.35 a m present his views to an enlightened audience Governor is one which is to be exercised with Governor Morton began by telling you that due and proper discretion. Upon that point he Arrive Gallon (Accom.) at...... 6.05 r x the Indiana Legislature in 1863, adjourned with- and I will not differ, but I contend when there is out making the necessary appropriations pre a failure of the Legislature to pass laws neces-Arrive Franklin at..... 10 15 A m and 5 00 P m scribed by law for carrying on the ad-Leave Franklin at 7 30 a u and 5.30 r w ministration of the State Government, and he duty of the Executive, not to legislate himself. Arrive Meadville at 9.55 A m and 7.45 P M undertook to tell you how they came to so ad- not to seize upon the powers of the State Govjourn. On this point we shall differ somewhat, ernment, but to calt back the Legislative Assem-6.45 a m and 4.10 r m and it will be for you to judge who is right. bly and place upon them the responsibility of

purpose of defeating what was known as the that subject as he did and I say there be did nothing to do with it.

a mass convention held at Indianapolis by the Willard on that subject, and Gov. Morton was Marion, to the State of Indiana, to be used by by Abolitionists or others, made to induce Conpolitical friends of Governor Morton, the men one that aided to place upon the statute books the Governor in his official capacity in defraying gress to interfere with the question of slavery, or claiming to be the Union party of Indiana. What | their condemnation. Now he says he did the necessary expenses of the benevolent in- to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are secret consultations took place werenot disclosed, not see proper to turn out the inmates of stitutions of the State, and the porthern prison, calculated to lead to the most alarming and danbut on the next morning thirty-six Republican the several benevolent asylums of the State, but and for the relief of sick and wounded Indiana gerous consequences, and that all such efforts members of the House, in place of repairing to the that Gov. Willard did. That was a matter Gov. soldiers; said loan, with such reasonable in have an inevitable tendency to dim hish the hapmembers of the House, in place of repairing to the that Gov. Willard did. That was a matter Gov. soldiers; said loan, with such reasonable in Mosros's erroneous statements to the Republican State | Representative Hall, took passage on the cars for | Willard could not control. Mr. Jones, Treas-Convention, February 23, 1863. Prepared and published by order of the Democratic State Central Comsion had expired by limitation—started South—
these asylums. At the end of that time, upon by the State of Indiana, as may be provided for they were certainly on the track to Dixie- the written request of the other officers of State, by law hereafter. And it is further ordered that Gov. Morton says this military bill was the paying out the money. The difficulty seems to \$10,000 with the county, and that the said Auevery voter in the State, so that the people may judge sum of all iniquities. I have never examined it be here that whenever Gov. Morton is talking ditor issue a warrant in favor of the said Gov. themselves, correctly and intelligently, as to the issues with much care so as to contrast it with the law about one branch of the government, he seems ernor for the said amount." on the statute book which was placed there by to think the Governor is all. [Loughter] Gov Ah! that is voluntary payment is it? and not been reindorsed and reinacted by the Democratic his friends in 1861, and do not know that it is Willard had no power to carry on the benevolent a loan to the State of Indiana! The Governor | party of this country. more iniquitous than the present law. He says institutions of the State Until the Treasurer of says the terms of it are to be determined by legthat it took from the Governor all the powers of State saw proper to open the treasury he was islation hereafter. But here is a loan to the State the commander of the military forces of the powerless. But Gov. Morton has found no such of Indiana, to be expended by the Governor. State. Well, the law under which he is now not obstacles in his way, for he says he determined Ah! they could not say of this loan as Shylock ing not only gives him all his power, but it goes | not to close them, and then it was he determined to the Merchant of Venice. Voorness, delivered in the House of Representatives of further, and authorizes him to legislate, and add to take the third way and procure money to carry to it any provisions he may see proper. I doubt them on with, and he says he has been most un not it suits him better than the bill which failed expectedly and wonderfully aided, and that too loquent speeches ever delivered in Congress. It is a to become a law. The bill to which he in such a manner as to violate no law. Now let objects places the organizing power of the us call the Governor's attention to his own ence and history of other nations. This speech occu. military not in the hands of the Governor record He says he has never called upon any ples sixteen large and closely printed pages. Price, but in the hands of an Executive Council, and one to violate a law. In 1859 the Legislature should come to Union from dismemberment, and the name of derstanding my position. I have no doubt many vested in the people the power to elect all their of Indiana, a majority of them being Repub licans, in condemnation of the course of Gov. But, if it was in violation of the Consti- Willard and Mr. Jones, passed a law by which

An unconstitutional law is void, and when pro of 1861 was approved by Gov. Morton, and it Notices of Festivals, Picuics and Excursions, gotten up by THE WAR POWER OF THE PRESIDENT. Important revolutionary designs, for when they bolted, that any public money in any other manner than as on the 25th of February, and was left among the misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall capacity. This opinion is regarded by the ablest jurists of the unfinished business. How stood the unfinished be fined not less than \$50, nor more than \$500,

under the Constitution. Form pages. Price, \$1 per ten days' time remained. To take it up out of "The Legislature of 1863 adjourned on the 9th its order required a two-thirds vote, and unless day of March, without making any appropriathese men who broke a quorum voted for it, could | tions for defraying the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the State Government. The former year 1864, with the correspondence between O. P. Mor- In reply to this portion of my argument, in a appropriations for the benevolent institutionsthe Hospital for the Insane, Institution for the "I claimed there might have been other means | Blind, and Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, had been nearly or quite exhausted. The Northern He knows there was, and by strict exercise of Prison had not only exhausted the appropriations rule and law, by which this very bill, which he bitherto made, but, by incurring a heavy debt in say there is no legal responsibility: contends was revolutionary might have been de | construction of buildings, had exhausted its |

eral days away, a delegation from the bolting "The Auditor and Treasurer of State, upon members, who were then at Madison, as close to being consulted by me, immediately after the the realms of Jeff. Davis as they could go in close of the session, decided that not a single dol safety, waited upon the Democratic majority lar, in the absence of legislative appropriations, SPEECH OF HON. JOS. E. M'DONALD that still remained faithful to their post, and pro should be drawn from the public funds in the payable on the 1st day of March, 1865, at the

> pass certain bills necessary to carry on the State law he signed himself, making it a misdemeanor punishable with fine and imprisonment, he went The propositions they submitted were ten in to them, and they refused-what? Why, to vio n umber, the last of which was that the Demo late the law he himself had signed. [Laughter.]

common welfare of the country. Therefore I ters were in active preparation; that the commit- being consulted by me, immediately after the hope that the same good order which has charac tees were daily adding to the list such items of close of the session, decided that not a single 500, as a loan from said county, to be used by terized this meeting thus far will continue till the expenditures as were necessary, and would have dollar, in the absence of legislative appropriation me in my officient capacity as Governor in de reported it in good time, if the minority had been tions, should be drawn from the public funds in fraying the proper and necessary expenses of the

the treasury, for these objects." Indiana there is a Financial Bureau? Is there diana, as may be provided by law hereafter. any law for it? How does it come into existence? It is simply called into existence by the potent power of your Governor, and no other authority can be found. Here is a lest of receipts and ex- not O. P. Morton in his own right, but "O. P. penditures reported by his Financial Secretary. I Morton, Governor of Indiana." strange mischance have become located here; but none of it. This is the secret why these men, dividuals and from O P Morton, the total rethis very fund that he has gathered up from case, I had not answered it. Let me call atter-Atlantic & Great Western Railway. common with others, the right of controlling this far receded from their duty to their State, and neuses at \$617.299 14 leaving a balance in his did'nt borrow that money. Let me read you what he said in his speech at Greencastle. It is in substance what he has said here, and as it was written out by himself. He says that McDonald charged further that the late Legisla ture adjourned without making appropriations; that since the Legislature adjourned Morton seized the entire power of the State, as by revolutionary authority, and has controlled the affairs pose to take up this discussion in the order in Morton took into his care the keeping of this of State by his sole will and inclination, and the order in Morton took into his care the keeping of this of State by his sole will and inclination, and which he has presented it, and first examine his military contingent fund, it was through them, without any reference to the other branches of Now my friends

"I must meet this broad statement by an abone else, to show where I have usurped a single support the Constitution of the United States bility that belongs to any of my political acts. finest materials, and best workmancase by showing that I procured money with which I carried on the Penitentiary and benevolent institutions, and kept the machinery of the have broken up the benevolent institutions and and confidential adviser did in 1857."

Now you see I did'nt turn them out, I had

Mr. Jones took upon himself the responsibility of upon filing the Governor's receipt for said sum of

"I hate him, for he is a Christian; But more for that, in low simplicity. He lends out money gratis, and brings down

Another county-the county of Decatur issued the following order:

THURSDAY MORNING, June 11, 1863. It is ordered by the Board that there shall be appropriated out of the county treasury the sum appropriated for that specific purpose. That act of \$7,000 to be loaned to the State for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the benevolent institutions of the State and the relief of the sick this bill which the friends of Gov. Morton de- "If the Treasurer of State, or any deputy, or and wounded soldiers of Indiana. The Auditor feated was used as a pretext to cover up their person in his employ, shall pay out or receive is hereby authorized to draw a warrant on the Treasurer for said amount, when the same shall ecision of the Supreme Court of Indiana-Military bill was virtually dead. It had been engrossed prescribed by law, he shall be deemed guilty of a be receipted for by the Governor in his official That receipt we have not been able to obtain,

GREENSBURG, IND., Aug. 1864.

State. [Laughter.]

ey. It was not borrowed and there is no obligat to put on my old clothes! [Renewed Saughter.] The propositions for peace, and the integrity tion resting upon the State to refund it. And I

"In response to the call of the Governor of the nevolent institutions of the State, it is ordered that a loan of \$5,000 be made to the Governor the State of Indiana for that purpose; that North on the other. county bonds to that amount shall be issued, office of the Treasurer of Warren county, Indiana, and that as soon as the said bonds are all sold the County Treasurer shall hand the proceeds over to the Governor of the State of Indithe said order.

been able to get this bond executed by the Governor for this money which he said he never bor-

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, OF INDIANA.) BUREAU OF FINANCE, Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 24, 1863.

Received from the Treasurer of the county of Warren, State of Indiana, the sum of \$2, benevolent institutions of the State and the North Then, in this some report he goes on to say Prison, and for the relief of sick and wounded that he was very fortunate in being able to ob- Indiana soldiers, said loan with such reasonable that he was very intended is the report of his Fi- interest as may be allowed to be reimbursed and I am in favor of? Theoretically I am in favor nancial Secretary. Did you ever hear that in paid to said county of Warren by the State of In-

O. P. MORTON. Governor of Indiana. Signed "O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana;" land

have nothing to say against Col. Terrell, for if I have to call your attention, my fellow citi- said from the beginning and now stand qualterathere was such an office to be filled, I know of zens, to but one other fact in this report. He bly determined that this great country of ours derstanding his position. Let us see. I have no better person to perform its duties. The office says these were mere voluntary payments, and shall not be dismembered, from the northern of Financial Secretary is a thing that in after there is no obligation to pay either the principal lakes to the southern sands of the Rio Brande; time will be regarded as impossible; so much so or the interest, and yet in this very report is from ocean to ocean. I have never seen the day or that you will have to bunt back for the evidence. But here is the report in which it is shown that Gov. Morton has got into his hands from various interest. This amount, according to the report But he said I had undertaken to an of the sources, from the counties of Indiana, from in of his Financial Secretary, has been paid out of swer a question, and, according to his view of the penses at \$617,299 14 leaving a balance in his cial Secretary reminds us of a report made by a hands at the date of the report, April 30, 1864. road supervisor. He was rather eccentric, a made his to day. I said [and my friend, when he singular sort of fellow, but had been elected road undertook to quote me, did not exactly quote supervisor. At the close of his term he was in- me, although I think it was unintentional,) the formed that it was necessary for him to make question has been asked me if I was in favor of out a report. He had kept no books, and knew a vigorous prosecution of this war? To this Spectacles combine advantages me-

"All estimates paid in, All estimates paid out."

by me, and which I repeat in your hearing, when so. Then I quoted the resolutions of Jan , 1862, I accepted the nomination for Governor. I said adopted by the Democracy of Indiana 1 was sight. solute denial. It has not the slightest founda- to the convention that if I should be elected on the committee on resolutions that presented tion in fact, and I dety Mr. McDonald, or any Governor of Indiana I should take an oath to them, and I am not here to shirk the responsi-

power, or exercised any authority not conferred and of the State of Indiana, and I would endeavor The resolution reads: upon me by law. He attempts to make out the to perform both branches of the oath. I stated "That we will sustain, with all our energies, a further that I was a candidate for but one branch | war for the maintainance of the Constitution and of the Government; that it was divided into three of the integrity of the Union under the Constico-ordinate branches, and if I should be elected | tution, but we are opposed to a war for the eman-State government in motion; but a very little I should undertake to discharge but one, and if cipation of the negroes or the subjugation of the consideration will show that this proposition is the legislative or judicial branches should disre- southern States." absolutely preposterous. It is true that I might gard their duties, after I had done all I could, I stand there yet. Then, says my competitor, the responsibility of failure on the part of any | you will have no war at all, because any war will turned their inmates out of doors, as Gov. Wil- co ordinate branch should rest upon their heads subjugate the Southern States. And piere is lard and Mr. McDonald, his Attorney General and not mine. And I now repeat, if you want where he and I differ. The States have laws your State Government carried on by the one | made in accordance with the Federal Constitution

branch of this discussion, and I shall dispose of it may not down those who resist the lawful au-Meadville, Pa. military bill, and which he says "broke down the wrong, and I said so to Gov Willard, acting "But there were persons and counties who this as frankly, and I hope as satisfactorily, as I thority of the Federal Government, it has no T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Constitution of the land, and would have in a as his legal advisor. I said there was no law by came forward and tendered me the money with have of that which relates to our State affairs. power to overrule the rights of any State, whethwhich these asylums could be carried on, and which to support all these institutions, not the I know each one of you understands me in re- South or North; and therefore I say I am op-Now, let me call your attention to the political that, in my judgment, it was his duty to recall money of the State, but their own money. They gard to that, and I have no doubt you will as posed to a war for the subjugation of States. CHANGE OF TIME. position of affairs in Indiana in 1863. In the that Legislative Assembly, as a co-ordinate said; We are not willing to have the machinery fully understand me on the other branch. I But my competitor, in replying to this part of canvass of 1862 the people of Indiana had branch of the Government, to pass these neces- of the State government stopped; we are not never come to the discussion of the questions my speech at Greencastle, undertook to still fur spoken in favor of the Democratic candidates sary laws. But Governor Morton savs he willing to have the State disgraced before the springing from this civil war, but what my heart ther define my position by quoting from a upon the State ticket, and had elected a Leg- followed a precedent set by Governor Willard world as it was in 1857, and we therefore provide feels ready to bleed in the contemplation that the speech delivered to the Democratic Club in Inislature Democratic in both branches, the proper that one co ordinate branch of the Government you with the necessary means, taking all the risk greatest country the sun has ever shone upon is dianapolis in 1862. And I will not believe that may say whether another is worthy or not, and and responsibility upon ourselves. If the State rent with civil feuds, and drenched in fraternal he undertook intentionally to garble when he It I understand the principles of republi- determine whether the others are to rusted or shall hereafter, in the spirit of good faith, reim- blood; and as we have progressed to the third year quoted it, but it was unfortunate that he did so; 1863, with a full index. This edition will increase publican government under which we live, it is not. I say such power as that is revolutionary, burse us, well and good; if not, we prefer to lose of this civil struggle, pictures rise up on the imagi and I wish to call his attention to it that he may the value of the work, as it will contain all that the majority shall rule; and when the people [Applause] But he says that when Gov. Will the money to having the State now in force. The second of Indiana, in 1862, pronounced against Gover- lard refused to call the Legislature together. I upon that point we have no fear, and are willing the beginning. They are enough to make any in an address by Mr. McDonald, "delivered be voice as all the acts upon the subjects to which nor Morton, and elected a Democratic State joined in a resolution requesting the Treasurer to take the chances. Now, when I took this man who loves his country hang his head in sor fore a Democratic association, on the 25th of Noticket, placing a majority of Democrats in both of State to start these asylums, although con money and applied it to the purposes for which it row, and weep for the desolation that has been were noted in the Sentinel of the made at that session are noted in the margin of that ples of the secessionists, and endeavered to secede subscribed my name to that resolution, and told it directly to these purposes without my intervenfrom the majority! [Laughter and cheers] Mr. Jones, the Treasurer of State, that if he acted the the South could never be conquered, and But that Legislature had hardly organized be under it I would stand by him before the next Leg. the case of one man's going another's security, slavery between the Northern and Southern his motto was "no war for the subjugation of fore the Republican minority in the Senate, islature. And now Gov. Morton desires to make sgainst which there is no law, human or divine. States. If the principles of our Government the South, or the emancipation of the slaves. began bolting, because the Democrats would not me responsible for the executive action of Gov If the creditor accepts the money, the debtor had been fully and fairly administered, and And there he stopped. Let me call his attention At Columbus with Cleveland. Columbus and Cincinnati agree to elect to the United States Senate such Willard. He wants to make me the Government may or may not, in his own good pleasure, reim the States had been left free to exercise the right to what I did say and you will find if he had read regular session of 1863, with a complete index, in a man as they thought proper to dictate; and the at that time, clothed with executive power burse his friend who has paid ins debts, but surely of managing their domestic institutions—whe the entire paragraph he would not have made the Senate was for two days at the beginning of the [Laughter] I acted then just execute us I the friend by so doing has committed no offense." ther slavery be included as one of them or not- inquiry of you to day which he has. I said in wheeling, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington City, Phila- session, without a constitutional quorum to do would had I been advising Government might have that speech as follows: That the Democratic business, because the friends of Governor Morton recall the Legislature and throw upon them because they were laws, carry on the government, but that these men vol- been the intermeddling of one section with an- and there is no other party that would have At Piqua, crossing of Dayton and Michigan R. R., for government. That sort of holding inaugurated Willard Gov Morton said it was endorsed by and that there is no obligation resting upon upon sectional issues, transferred this controversy which my friend belongs had all their political in the beginning, disclosed itself throughout the a Democratic Convention? Was it so? The the law had con that had been fought in the political arena to the opinions trampled under foot, they would be session until the 25th of February, just be people in 1858, although they elected a Demo terred upon him authority to borrow money he arena of arms. I have stated heretofore that I found at war with the General Government. The Day Express and Columbus Accommodation trains fore the time fixed by the Constitution cratic State ticket by a majority of between three would have violated no law in borrowing it. believe this will be record of the historian, and I But the Democratic party have not regarded connect direct at Richmond for Dayton, Xenia, Hamilton for the close of the session the Republican mi- and five thousand, returned a majority of Repub. When he undertook to borrow it in the name of wish to show it has not been my judgment alone those outrages as a sufficient cause for revoluand Clarimati, arriving in Cheinnati, arrivin Gov. Morton and his friends condemned the ac- do? Here is the order of Marion county, by ing the first resolution that ever was adopted in charges. I closed my speech with this senti-When they withdrew on the 25th of February. on of Gov. Willard and placed upon the statute which a fund of \$10,000 was placed in his hands. a National Democratic convention on the subject ment, which I restfirm:

and permanence of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political

convention of 1856, in the last great struggle made by that party to hold on to power:

"Resolved, That the Whigs of the United States declare, as a fundamental article of polit ical faith, an absolute necessity for a oiding geographical parties. The danger so plearly discerned by the father of his country, has now become fearfully apparent in the agitation now con It provides for such interest as might hereafter | vulsing the nation, and must be arrested at once be stipulated by law, intending that the Gover- if we would preserve our Constitution and our

not, the history of this country has been written

about fifteen years, and that is one-taird of my find any man that cannot mourn regard him as life and more than one-half of my man-blighted by Heaven. But here is what Mr. As promised I saw our County Treasurer again | hood. I have only to say this in regard | Lincoln says: and asked for a copy of Gov. Morton's receipt for the \$7,000 loaned by this county. He became angry it has been misled to unite his destinies with a sectional party, to that man I we a most humble apology, and if I could see him I would and with an authority that can control the armid and a section and a sect no capital should be made out of the efforts of crave his pardon in any terms be bimself shall mies now at war against the United States, will our worthy Governor to preserve the credit of the dictate. [Laughter.] And I have to say to my be received and considered by the executive friend that if he fell off from the Democratic faith government of the United States, and will be I shall read one more. This is from Warren on account of my letter in 1849, let me kneel to met with liberal terms on other substantial colcounty. Now the Governor says these parties him and ask his pardon. [Laughter.] But if lateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof came forward voluntarily and tendered this mon- that is not the case ask him, in God's fame, not | shall have safe conduct both ways."

took my stand on this question along side of such "the abandonment of slavery," what is that? ajitators as Henry Clay, Lewis Caes, Daniel Simply that he is to overcome the people of the this State for the purpose of carrying on the be-nevolent institutions of the State, it is ordered band of men who battled off the sectional strife rising in the South and North-South Carolina upon a question of that kind. Yet in his inauon the one hand, and the Abolitionists of the gural address, made when he went into the

But the war has come upon the country, tion, he said he had no power nor purpose to After the election of Mr. Lincoln I believe this interfere with any of the southern States war might have been averted. Governor Morton became Governor in January, and I wish him to after saying to my friends to remain, every one. state to you-I have some questions to ask as and give to my competitor a calm and deliberwell as he-what steps he took, as Governor of ative hearing; and let it be said that once more ana and take his receipt therefore, officially on Indiana, to avert the war hanging over this in Indiana that discussion can take place, and certified copy of this order be transmitted to said country?—if he used words of conciliation—if reason can control. The men of Indiana are he tried to prevent war? If he did, anything, he again themselves, calmly deliberating upon their knows what it is, and, as he says in regard to own rights and willing to maintain them in free-Now here is the receipt, the only time we have myself, he has no difficulty in making himself dom.

> was no man who, more than myself took pride in that prompt and patriotic effort made by the volunteer soldiery of the country to save it, when its statesmen refused to save it by the arts of peace. I say the volunteer soldiery of Indiana acted upon their patriotic impulses and sought to save, by the sword, what these men might have saved by the pen. The question with the Republican leaders was whether they would lose their country and save their party, or lose their party, and save their country, and they chose

When this war came upon the country, there

But this war has now been raging three years and a balf, and I am asked what kind of a war of no war. [Loud cheering. I wish Him that came upon earth to preach "peace on carth and good will toward men," would exercise His power now, and still the strite now raging over the The Governor sava there is no difficulty in un-

present administration, I am utterly opposed found in no other Spectacles offered [Applause] In reading that, my friend made me in the West. Laughter] That is about the character of the say: "under the advices and policies of the Ad-"the Abolition minority which rules." I believe only give clear and distinct vision,

man power, don't elect me [Applause.] and the Federal Government has no right to Now, my friends, I propose to come to another | touch and no right to war against them. While REVISED other, until the election of a sectional President done it but the Democratic party. If the party to

MONDAY, June 15, 1863. of slavery. It was at the convention of 1840. "In the meantime let usillustrate our devotion to the Constitution and the Union by a course of calendar of the House. The next day there was | urer of State, and not Gov. Willard, refused for House Revenue, as a loan from the country

-the whole country-and while we stand by and support the government in the future as in the ist, let us insist that all proper means shall be employed, civil and military, in the cabinet and in the field, in just measures of adjustment as well as by the strong arm of power to hasten the day when the Constitutional authority of the Government shall be recognized and obeyed throughout the land. Let our motto be : No war for the subjugation of States or the emancipation of slaves. No peace that looks to a dismemberment of the republic. This broad land was made for one people and one government, and when the madness which has roled the hour shall have passed away, they will come together again."

But I am free to say that after having tried this war for three years and a half it is time to try some other remedy.

In the speech which my friend undertook to criticise, made at the time I accepted the nomiinstion I said : "At the same time, I am for peace at the earliest moment, but peace on the basis of the Constitution and the Union with all the rights guaranteed to the States North and South This great purpose I am willing to pursue every means under the Constitution, but I That is the record of the party in 1840, when | shall not attempt to tie myself down by any man's myself and our friend stood together; and in ev- dogmas." This recognizes the power of the ery national convention which has assembled Federal Government to put down all that deny from that time down to this, that resolution has its authority, but it has no right to overthrow the institutions of any State. This is the distinction that Governor Morton and his friends always Now let me read the resolution of the Whig refuse to make, and that compelled us to the belief that they have moved forward under the present policy not so much for love of country as for the love of party. I believe they would suppress the rebellion if they could, by force of arms, but they have no other plan except suppression. My friend might adopt the motto of the Roman Emperor, who said he would create a solitude and call that peace.

Now, my friends. I do not think any fairminded man can go away from here without unhis rescue hereafter, and cover up this great, and America from being blotted out from the family fault, it is theirs. I have been undertaking to But in 1854 a new organization sprung up into place my views plainly and clearly before you. which my friend entered. In 1860 it succeeded to have said that if this war was prosecuted solely power, and upon its success civil war came upon for the purpose of maintaining the Union, it this land. I do not say the South was justified in secession, but this was the superinducing cause; if victories at Fort Donelson and other places would not have been wasted away.

> in vain. Upon this point my friend will say that But the policy laid down in the letter of Mr. in 1849 I occupied different ground, and accord | Lincoln headed, "To all whom it may concern," ingly has read a letter written by me. - I am glad | will divide the people of the North, because you and I will not subscribe to it; and it will weld to-I was a candidate for Congress that year, but I gether the people of the South. He says "To will not take up much time in speaking of my all whom it may concern." Why it concerns self, because in these times men are but atoms. everybody-every man that has ties of earth, I hope he will read it again, because by it he every man that has a brother, a father or a proves that I have been a consistent man for friend-any one that can mourn; and if you can

In 1850, being in Congress from Indiana, I of the whole Union, that far I go with him, but Presidential chair, on the day of his inaugura-

My time is about closed, and I will give way

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